LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Novoe Vremya Declares that War Is at Hand.

VALENTINE BAKER'S METAMORPHOSIS

Minister Lepere Thinks the French Republic Worth a Mass.

ITALIAN LIBERALISM.

Montenegro Depopulated by Famine and the Sword.

CAMPOS SENT TO CUBA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1879. A despatch from Pesth to the Standard says that the Lower House of the Diet has voted the ian Administration bill.

At Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, two persons were killed and thirty injured by the fall of a gallery at a political meeting last night.

The News' Paris despatch says the Council of the Prefecture of the Seine has annulled the election of M. Humbert to the Muncipal Council. The correspondent of the Daily News at Ber-lin says he learns that the Czar will not go to

The village of Vitznan, at the foot of the Rigi Mountain, in Switzerland, is threatened with destruction, a wall of rock behind the village showing signs of falling.

Berlin and that the Czarina's health is very

The Globe's Berlin correspondent announces that Baron D'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to explain the relations between Russia

and Germany.

The Prince of Orange has published a pam phlet at The Hague, replying to certain attacks upon him, and affirming his respect for the constitution. He declares that he hopes to acquire by his acts the respect of his fellow countrymen.

The publication of two new socialist news papers has been announced in France-Le csin Federal, to be started by communist refugees in Switzerland, and La Fraternité, which is to appear on the opening of the Cham-

In the Belgian Chamber of Deputies yesterday the Premier read several despatches from the Belgian representative at the Vatican showing that the Pope and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Nina, deplored and censured the attacks of the Belgian bishops upon the cousti-

A NOTE OF WARNING. The Times Berlin correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya, discussing the prospects of war, says neither the Russian people nor the Russian government wish for war, because the bad financial state of the Empire enjoins peace; but every day and every hour the conviction deepens that a great atruggle is soon to break out

A despatch to the Gaulois from St. Peters burg reports that all Russian officers on leave of absence have been ordered to join their regi-

WHERE RUSSIA AND GERMANY CLASH. The Post's Berlin despatch says the reports that alarm has been created by the concentration of Russian troops in Poland are much exaggerated. The military authorities at Berlin consider that no cause for apprehension exists. APGHAN HILLMEN STILL IN ARMS.

A despatch from Cabul to the Times says that two khans have reached there from Candabar who report that the road between Khelat-i-Ghilzai and Cabul is very disturbed ARCHDUCHESS CHRISTINE.

Archduchess Marie Christine has left Vienna She will arrive in Paris on Wednesday, where ex-Queen Isabella will give a State dinner in

PERICHATION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY Signor Cairoli has tendered his resignation as President of the Council, having previously agreed with Signor Depretis respecting the formation of a new Ministry. If the King approves of the agreement, a Cairoli-Depretis Cabinet will probably be constituted in a few lays. Signor Cairoli has placed the resignations of the whole Cabinet before the King. They have not as yet been accented.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE. M. Lepère, French Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the prefects calling their attention to the omission of the priests to pray for the safety of the Republic. He wishes to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever a bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits

EGYPTIAN FINANCE. The Monitour Egyptien of Alexandria publishes decrees recognizing the functions of the Angle-French Comptrollers General and declaring the domains pledged to secure the Roths child loan to be free from seizure. The English and French Comptrollers General rank as Minlaters and they are irremovable without the consent of their respective governments. Their functions respecting the service of the Egyptian debt give them absolute control. The proceeds of the Rothschild loan will be applied exclu-

sively to the liquidation of the floating debt. DISTRESS IN MONTENEGRO. A desputch from Pesth to the Daily News mys:- "The distress in Montenegro is very great. One-sixth of the population is almost starving. The present supplies will only last ill the end of January. There has been severe aghting on the Turkish frontier, near Bresovitza. The latter place was completely plundered by a body of 500 Arnauts.

REPAIRING THE HUASCAR. A despatch from Valparaiso dated October 22 says that the Chileans hope to completely repair the captured Peruvian iron-clad Huascar in two weeks. Advices from Buenos Ayres lated October 25 state that the Argentine government has ordered the purchase in Europe of two iron-clads. A despatch from Valparaiso dated October 22 says:-"On the arrival at Line on the 10th inst of the news of the capture of the Peruvian turretted ram Huascar a riotous popular and military demonstration was made against the President and government. The Peruvian Cabinet resigned the next day. The news of this riot is believed to be grossly

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

The Post yesterday morning contradicted the recent report that Sir Garnet Wolseley has detained the First regiment of dragoons at the Cape in consequence of the troubles certain high circles to a very exalted personage in the Transvaal. [That troubles are who, notwithstanding the unfortunate termination to which Colonel Valentine Baker's mill

mail advices from the Cape. On the 11th of October intelligence was published in Cape Town to the effect that the Boers had broken into some stores at Middleburg and had seized all the ammunition there in the name of the South African Republic, and that the King's Dragoon Guards had been sent to the scene of the disturbance. By the law of the Transvaal no person can purchase gunpowder or ammunition without a permit from a justice of the peace; and by a recent proclamation of Sir Garnet Wolseley no meh permit is to be granted unless the applicant produces his receipt for the State taxes. Some farmers who had been refused permits subsequently went to the stores in Middleburg demanding to be served without permits Thereupon they were, of course, refused, and they then proceeded to search the stores and removed all the ammunition they could find, leaving on the counter the value in money. The King's Dragoon Guards were ordered up to Middleburg, but no serious breach of the peace was then apprehended.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

DIGGING DOWN TO THE OBELIER'S FOUNDA TIONS-FORTY TONS OF GRANITE AND THREE WIDE SLABS AS A PEDIMENT-PREPARATIONS FOR SHIPMENT.

> IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. 1 LONDON, Nov. 18, 1879.

The Times' Alexandria correspondent to-day makes reference to the obelisk. "The Americans," he says, "are busy with the removal of their precious possession. The obelisk has been cleared to the base, twenty feet below the present level of the soil, and it now stands on a block of granite, weighing forty tons, which again rests on three wide slabs. The whole goes to New York. The monument will be lowered at the beginning of December and launched in a case, which will be towed round to the arsenal wharf, where the whole will be thrust lengthwise into the hull of the steamer.'

TURKEY'S "IRELAND."

SUPPRESSORS DENIALS PROM LONDON ABOUT RECENT EVENTS RELATING TO CONSTANTING PLE-THE APPOINTMENT OF BAKER PACHA. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 19, 1879. A despatch from Berlin to the Standard says:-"Russia has advised Turkey to ask all the signatories to the treaty of 1856 to despatch squadrons to the Dardanelles in case the English fleet enters the Straits. The whole of the St. Petersburg press is violent in its tone on the question. The Moscow Committee on Volunteer Cruisers has called a meeting to discuss ways and means for raising a fresh subscription for the construction of cruisers, in view of the state of Russia's relations England." An Athens despatch says that the Austrian squadron has left the Piraeus for Salonica. Its ultimate destination is in some quarters believed to be Besika Bay. The London Morning Post denies, on official authority, that England's ultimatum was sent to the Porte; denies that the Channel fleet was ordered to be in readinces to proceed from Malta to Turkish waters in four days; denies that England demanded from Turkey the cession of a port in the Black Sea, and denies that a league of the Balkan provinces has been formed.

ASIA MINOR AND TRELAND. The denials of the first two rumors are certainly superfluous in view of the facts which have become known. Writing from Malta on the 27th of October a naval correspondent of the Daily News says :- "We left Cyprus on the 16th. On Friday morning, the 24th, the Alexandra, Témeraire, Monarch and Achilles en-tered Malta harbor in single line, and by ten o'clock they were all safely moored to their proper buoys. Many were very thankful to find themselves in a snug harbor again. Friends on shore were congratulating themselves on having the ironclads at Malta for three before we had time to get our accomn dation ladders down-it was made known to us that we might all have to leave again for either Vourlah or Besika Bay in the course of eight or nine days. This was most unexpected news for as, and caused quites sensation. All the ships are having their defects made good as speedily as possible." The interview between Musurus Pacha and Lord Salisbury, on Friday, the 7th, was a very stormy one. The correspondent of the Liverpool Daily Post says :-"I speak with a certain knowledge of the circumstaness. The Turkish Ambassador went down to the Foreign Office. Standing upon his dignity, he faced Lord Salisbury with arguments and illustrations intended to have a home bearing. He referred especially to the condition of Ireland. Here, he said, was a country ruled by a well established government, yet the scenes and events and occurrences in it were in effect analogous to those in Armenia. He contended that the events in Asia Minor might occur under any firmly established government, and there was no orima facie evidence to show that the Porte was really negligent in maintaining the integrity by letter or spirit of the Berlin Treaty. Indeed, added Musurus Pacha, the Porte should, in self-interest, be the first so to maintain the treaty, since upon the shoulders of the Ottoman Power rested the onus of its origin. He contended that it was as illogical to make the Turkish government responsible for the condition of Armenian feeling as it would be to throw upon Lord Beaconsfield the responsibility for the revolutionary sentiments which at present prevailed in Ireland. BAKER PACHA'S APPOINTMENT.

The Turkish Ambassador entreated Lord Salisbury to forbear, pointing out that a conciliatory programme rather than a crushing one would be the wisest proceeding on the part of the friends or pretended friends of the Ottoman Christians. The presence of the British fleet would not, he urged, be evidence of English faith in Oriental politics. His Excellency coneluded a warm argument on behalf of his government by stating that he would give assurances of the bona fides of the Porte in investigating the affairs of Asia Minor, and, if necessary, that Baker Pacha should be head of the gendarmeric there. It was reported three weeks ago that Baker Pacha had been in London, and had had a consultation with certain eminent members of the government. The object of his visit was ascribed to a desire on the part of the military authorities to have Colonel Baker's views upon the situation in Central Asia, but there is now no doubt that it had reference solely to Asia Minor. The present breeze in the East is not of sudden origin, but has been gradually increasing for months. Nor was the proposal made by Sir Henry Layard that Baker Pacha should be made Chief of Erzeroum a proposal conceived in Constantinople by the British Ambassador The fact is the suggestion is freely ascribed in certain high circles to a very exalted personage

tary career in England was brought, has always remained a firm friend of that officer. When proposal was made to Lord Beacons field His Lordship shrank from it, but the Nemesis of events in the East has proved even to the Prime Minister that Baker Pacha is the only possible man for the position which has now been created. I believe he ex-cavalry officer will be appointed Chief of the Gendarmerie in Armenia and that the position will be equivalent to the chief governorshi of the province.] A Constantinople despatch dated the 17th says, in confirmation of the above:—"The Sultan has appointed Baker Pacha as his representative to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor. Baker Pacha leaves Constantino ple in the course of a week to assume his post." The Times' correspondent at Constantinople reports that there is reason to believe that Russia has recommended the Sultan to introduce the reforms stipulated by the Berlin Treaty without delay, and thus avoid European complications.

HOPE FOR CUBA.

SUPPORTING THE ABOLITION BILL IN THE SEN-ATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES-THE FIRST STEP TOWARD FREEDOM.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1879. The Cuban Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to support the bill for the abolition of slavery in the Island of Cuba in the form in which it was proposes by the government. A telegram from Madrid asserts that General Martinez-Campos will resign the Premiership and will be sent to Cuba with 15,000 men to pacify the island. He will have the right to declare a state of siege.

CUBA DESIRES PEACE-THE SITUATION IM-PROVING AND PUBLIC SPIRITS BISING-BE-LIEF FOR MURCIA.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1879.

The latest accounts from the interior of the island re more reassuring. A despatch from Sagua says the situation is improving and the public spirits have been raised. The principal leaders of the insurrection in the province of Sants Clars are Serain Sanchez, an ex-chief, and recently a collector of taxes, who carried away with him \$12,000 belonging to the government; his brother Placido and Rafael Ricentero. They are all from Sancti Spiritus. The gold speculators in Havana raise the most absurd rumors, but all the Cubans desire peace. There is no panic and no emigration taking place. The action of the government declaring the Province of Santa Clara in a state o war, but leaving to the civil authorities their ful functions. Captain General Blanco consults the government at Madrid on all steps of importance The Treasury has burned \$96,000 the tenth part of the proceeds of the lottery draw ing of the 4th inst. The subscriptions in the island o the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the inun dation in Spain already amount to \$19,000 in gold and \$124,500 in paper. The organ of the Cuban liberal element, El Triumfo, continues publishing articles severely condemning the insurrection, dempressing fears that it will be made a pretext for re action. The Diario, in answer to El Triumfo, says the liberals need not fear the spectre of reaction messures.

A TALE FOR THE MARINES

HOW A FAMOUS CONFEDERATE CRUISER WENT TO HER DOOM AND HOW THE TIDINGS WERE BROUGHT TO LONDON-SHIPPING NEWS EX-TRAORDINARY.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 18, 1879.

The former Confederate cruiser Shenandoah as sunk off the Island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean. The date of the disaster is unknown. Most of the crew were drowned. The Shenan doah belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar. (This despatch is confirmed by the London World, of April 16, 1879, which is quoted in the HERALD of April 30, and which says:--"Everybody has heard of the Shenandoab, the notorious privateer of the Southerners in the American civil war, but I do not suppose that many people know the fate of the ship when the war ended. Of all places in the world she now lies 'fathom deep' off the Island of Socotra in the Arabian Gulf. Having been bought at auction for the Sultan of Zanzibar, and lying idle for some years, she was sent to Bombay for repairs, but foundered off Socotra, all hands being lost except one Englishman and a fev Lascars."]

CABLE NOTES.

The strike of the 2,000 realers of the York Street Spinning Company, at Belfast, for an advance of

A despatch from Paris to the Times says that a let ter from Smyrna to the Monde reports a splendic fruit crop. Ten million kilogrammes of figs have arrived there from the interior, the greater part of

which will be sent to Europe and America. The British Embassy at St. Petersburg denies that the Paris correspondent of the Novoe Vremya had held an interview with Lord Dufferin, during which the latter expressed some opinions as to the status of England and Russia with regard to Turkey.

As the National line steamer Canada, Captar Heeley, hence for New York, was passing down the steamboat pier, completely destroying it. The steamer proceeded, not having sustained any damage The spinning mills at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, hav begun work on full time, having been operating or the short time system for nearly two years. The linen trade has also improved so much that all the power loom manufactories are now in full motion

The Daily Telegraph, in its financial article respecting the sale of the Great Western Ballroad of Canada inder foreclosure proceedings, says :- "It is under stood that Mr. Bates will sail again for New York or ready to complete the sale and transfer of the road."

RUMORS OF WAR.

Considerable excitement was caused throughou the city yesterday by rumors to the effect that wa may be expected to be declared at any moment be tween Russia and England. Despatches from London to the Associated Press stated that Russia had re quested Turkey to notify all the signers of the Treaty of 1836 to send squadrons to the Dardanelles in case the English fiect entered the strait. Feeling ran high in certain circles, and some announced that the English government had instructed Lord Dufferin, its representative at St. Petersburg, to case negotiations with the government of the Czar. A reporter of the Henath called on the English Consul to ascertain what information he had on the subject. The Consul said he knew nothing beyond what he had seen in the newspapers and that he thought the news was scusational and without foundation. It was not probable, in his opinion, that so scrious a state of affairs could arise so suddenly. Still the rumors might be well founded for anything he knew to the contrary; but up to last night he had received no official notification on the subject.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18, 1879. This being General Grant's last day in Chicago during his present visit he has been kept busy. At noon the Loyal Legion of the Chicago Commandery gave him a lunch at the Chicago Club's House and voted him a lunch at the Chicago Club's House and voted him into membership of that society by acclamation. General Sheridan and other distinguished army officers were present, and also about twenty members of the Loyal Legion from Milwaukee. The General remained at the house of his son, Coionel Fred Grant, from two until three o'clock. At three o'clock he wont with a number of citizens to visit the Protestant Orphan Asylum on Michigan avenue. From five to seven o'clock General Grant and Mrs. Grant were the guests of General Sherman and wife at their residence.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Eleven Lives Lost in a Snow Storm on Lake Ontario.

DROWNING IN THE DARK.

Helpless Before the Fury of Winds and Waves.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SACKETT'S HARBOR, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1879.

The steamtug Seymour, Captain Patrick Pleming which started from Cape Vincent for this port yes terday with a tow, is still here. Her tow consisted three dredges, two derricks and twelve scows There were four small tugs assisting the Seymour, named as follows:—Charles M. Riter, A. O. Thayer, John Hicklen and Philip Becker. The entire fleet, except the Seymour, belonged to Heckler & Co., of Buffalo, and had been employed at Montreal. When they left Cape Vincent yestertinued so till seven P. M. At half-past four P. M. Mr. Arnold, superintendent of the fleet, and junior partner of Heckler & Co., went on board of the tug Seymour, and, after consulting with Captain Flem ing, decided to make for Oswego instead of this port, the weather being favorable

AT THE MERCY OF THE WINDS AND WAVES fresh. The night was pitch dark and bitter cold. At forty-five minutes past eight the tug Becker came alongside the Seymour and reported that the float had broken apart and the scows were loose. It is supposed each scow had on board one man, and none have yet been heard from. Mr. Arnold was on board the dredge Gordon, which had the Seymour's tow line. When the sea got rough all the tugs except the Seymour let go the tow. About eleven o'clock Captain Fieming sighted Oswego light and directed the other tugs to make for it. At this time a heavy snow storm set in and Oswego light was lost

Captain Fleming then held off from shore, and at daylight found the dredge Gordon was the only craft in sight, with nothing but her cabin above water Three men were on the cabin and were rescued with great difficulty, having nearly perished. The sea was running with terrific fury. LOSS OF THE BECKER.

mained affoat had she not been disabled by the tug Becker, which was sinking, and her crew in their efforts to get alongside stove a hole in the Gordon The tug Becker sank one minute later.

BENUMBED AND DROWNED. Captain Logan, of the Becker, and his brother, William, were swept off the Gordon soon after by a heavy sea. The cook and his wife were previously swept from the cabin. Thomas Smith and the two Swedes saved are in a pitiable condition. Smith says the last he saw of Mr. Arnold he was clinging to a door. THE RITER AT OSWEGO.

The tug Riter was abandoned by her crew, wh went aboard of the Seymour, but she kept affoat and was picked up at Oswego this morning.

The tug Heckler ran into Sodus Point this morning, with the following on board, saved from the saster:—Captain Thompson, Frederick Strah, Judson Morrison, Charles England and wife, Charles Carrigan, J. B. Young, Henry Heckler, James Morri son and wife. Patrick Farrell and three others we known.

ELEVEN LIVES LOST. It is believed there are eleven lost. The tug A. O. Thayer was the smallest in the fleet and has un doubtedly gone down.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT-LIST OF THE LOST.

Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1879.
The tug Charles M. Riter, of Buffalo, which was day, was abandoned and half full of water. The en-gineer was saved and taken to Sackett's Harbor. The pilot house doors, cabin doors, cabin slide, engine room doors and forecastle souttle of the tug Riter were open, and the sea washing over she became almost full of water and was about to sink. Her engine was mostly washed off. The water in the boilers was quite warm, showing that the fires had not lone been extinguished. The tugs, among which was the Biter, were assisting the Seymour to tow.

The crew of the schooner Nellie P. Downey repor fifteen miles off Oswego, they almost collided with the Seymour's tow. They saw a long line of lights Oswego. They shortened sail and prepared to run in, when suddenly they saw a derrick under their jib boom. They heard no voices and saw nothing more The wrecked fleet was composed as follows, as far as is known:—The tugs O. A. Thayer, Phillip Baker, Charles Meyter, John Hicklee, Dr. Edges, John Hickler No. 1, John Hickler No. 2 and Gordon. They were owned by John Hickler and Co., o Ruffalo, and had been employed on the Lachine Canal. The revenue cutter Manhattan, with th Oswego lifeboat crew, went out upon the lake to-day in search of the wrecks, but report that nothing wa

So far as can be learned the following were lost:— Mr. ARNOLD, of Buffalo, one of the proprietors

PATRICK HOG AN, of Grand Rapids, Mich. Mr. PAUL, of Lachine, Canada. GEORGE PALMER and wife, of Vergennes, Vt. EDWARD REAUSON, of Buffalo. JOHN WOOD and son, of Ogdensburg. NOAH GARROW, of Ordensburg. A MARKHUN of Ordensburg. Captain SAMUEL LOGAN, of Morrisburg, Canada WILLIAM LOGAN, of Morrisburg, Canada,

THIRTY CHINAMEN KILLED. TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSION IN A BATTWAY

TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18, 1879. An explosion occurred in tunnel No. 3 on the par row gauge railroad from San José to Santa Cruzearl this morning. From the meagre accounts thus far received it appears that a blast was let off about 2,700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which caused an explosion of the gases generated by the nunel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immedi the tunnel with torches to aid their com-rades, and when they had penetrated about fiteen hundred feet their torches caused a second explosion, more violent than the first, shaking the Johnson-were brought out terribly burned, and about ten Chinamen, all seriously injured. As near as can be learned, some thirty Chinamen were killed. The second explosion wrecked the engines and

works. Physicians have been despatched to the

seens from San José and everything possible is being

done for the sufferers.

From additional reports concerning the explosion in the tunnel on the narrow gauge railroad it appears that three explosions occurred. The first took place at ten minutes to twelve P. M., the second at minutes past twelve A. M. The men were changing shifts at the time the first explosion took place. Seventeen Chinamen have been taken out, all hor ribly burned. Twenty-four dead remain in the tunnel A Chinaman named Ah Wo was taken out burnes A Chinaman named Ah Wo was taken out burned about the chest and injured internally. He was found dead in his cabin an hour afterward, strangied with a silk scarf. The Chinamen say that he hanged himself, but indications are that he was strangled by his friends to put him out of his misery. There is a terrible scene of suffering in the camp, and ruin all around the mouth of the tunnel. The engine for pumping air is disabled, pipes are broken, sheds wrecked and broken timbers scattered all around. The gas prevents any attempt to recover

the bodies at present. The work will be delayed for months. No blame is said to be attached to the contractors. It is believed that the whitemen who were taken from the tunnel will live, but several of the Chinamen who were brought out are fatally injured. The scene of the disaster is almost on the top of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in a region where coal oil abounds and where boring for wells is actively prosecuted. There is a vein of oil running right through the tunnel, and the soil can be ignited in places and will burn freely. Explosions of gas and fires resulting therefrom have been of frequent occurrence there, and have already resulted in the loss of several lives. The utmost precaution has been necessary in working there, and only by the use of air compressors has progress been possible. It is expected, however, that with a clear tunnel the natural current of air will be sufficient.

LARGE FIRE IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Nov. 18, 1879. The four story furniture warehouse of B. R. Davis & Brother, with workshop in the rear, and three other large brick buildings on the north side of the Strand, were burned to-night. Davis & Brother and C. S. Mitchell & Co. are the principal losers. The estimated loss is \$150,000 and the insurance about \$100,000.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

United States District Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler, of Vermont, is at the Everett. Senator Theodore M. Pomeroy and William H. Seward, of Auburn, N. Y.; Chomas Swinyard and Hector Cameron, of Toronto, and John Newell, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Judge Joseph Potter, of the New York Supreme N. Y., and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, are at

LIFE IS IN JEOPARDY AS LONG AS A VIOLENT cough or cold runs on unchecked. Remember this and lose to time in resorting to HALE'S HONSY OF HOREHOUND AND FAR, the only certain cure. Sold by druggists. PIRK'S TOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

SWALLOWING POISON.

SPURTS OF DISGUSTING MUCOUS from the nostrils or upon the TONSILS, watery eyes, SNUFFLES, buzzing in the cars DPAPNESS crackling sensations in the head intermittent pains over the eyes, PETID BREATH, nasal twang, scabs in the nostrils and tickling in the throat are SIGNS OF CATARRH.

NO OTHER SUCH LOATHSOME, treacherous and undermining malady curses mankind. One-fifth of our CHILDREN DIE of diseases generated by its INFEC-TIOUS POISON, and one-fourth of living men and women drag out miserable existences from the same cause. WHILE ASLEEP THE IMPURITIES in the nostrils are necessarily SWALLOWED INTO THE STOMACH and INHALED INTO THE LUNGS to POISON every part of

DR. WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRH CURE absorbs the purulent virus and KILLS THE SEEDS of poison in the FARTHEST PARTS of the system. It will not ONLY RELIEVE, but CERTAINLY CURE catarrh at ANY STAGE. It is the ONLY REMEDY which, in our judgment, has ever yet REALLY CURED a case of CHRONIC CATARRIL.

CURED! CURED! CURED! CURED! G. G. PRESBURY, proprietor West End Hotel, Long Branch, cured of twenty years chronic catarrh. ADOLPH TAYLOR, with Waddell & Co., 52 Beekman st., New York:-"Cured my child, ten years old, of catarrh."

S. BENEDICT. Jr., jeweller, 697 Broadway, New York, E. H. BROWN, 339 Canal st., New York, cured of eleven

J. D. McDONALD, 710 Broadway, New York (sister-in Mrs. JOHN DOUGHTY, Fishkill, N. Y., cured of eight

Mrs. JACOB SCHWARTZ, Jr., 200 Warren st., Jersey City, A. B. THORN, 183 Montague st., Brooklyn (self and son)

Rev. WM. ANDERSON, Fordham, N. Y., cured of twenty Rov. C. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble st., Brooklyn, N. Y.;-"I am radically cured of catarrh."

Mile. AIMEE, opera prima donna :- "I have received very A. McKINNEY, railroad president, 33 Broad st., New York .- "My family experienced immediate relief."

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Use Roebuck's celebrated Wood and Russez
Weather Stries on your doors and windows.
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ALL GENUINE "RYE AND ROCK" HAS MY signature on label. \$1 per bottle; \$4 per gallon.
N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st., near Church. A.—TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN asthmatry Dr. Jayne's Experonant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind tuber and by causing the specific of the wind tuber and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For whooping cough, croup and hoarseness this medicine is equally beneficial, while for all pulmonary and bronchial disorders it is both a palfor all pulmonary and a curative and a sure and prompt remedy for all atubborn coughs and colds.

AN IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL FACT. AN IMPORTANT GEOLOGICAL FACT.
Geology has shown us that nature accomplishes her greatest revolutions in the earth's surface conformation slowly. Every year the river makes its channel deeper, the giacier wars a deporgenge in the Alpine rock and the ocean tide deposits the sand it has crambled from the octs upon which it breaks. We note the earthquake and the devastating hurricane; but these changes are so gradual max seldem observes them until the channel has become overhanging cliffs or a mountain has disspeared bufore the icy stream or the ocean has given us a Fiorida. Thus it is in disease. Our attention is attracted by acute diseases, as fevers, cholora &c., while chrotic diseases (often the most dangerous in result), being slow in their development, are soldom noticed until they have made an almost ineffaceable impression upon the system. Fersons their victims of these diseases, and only become aware of their presence-when relied is almost impossible. Diseases of the liver and stomach are the commonest of these circuite affections. Due PIERCK'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY and PLEASANT PURGATIVE PELLERS ATE DEVERTALLY SECTION OF THE STANDARD CONTRACT ALL STANDARD CONTRACT AND SHOES A. A.-BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES

Gentlemen's fine Fronch east, kid, dress and double sole Gairkas and Shoos, \$4.50, \$4 and \$5.50, Ladies fine Berrox Boors, \$2.50, \$3, \$5.00, \$5, and \$5, at BrQONS', 1,10 Broadway, corner 20th at.

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best liquid dontifrice in the world. It theroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or liv ing "animalediz," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly odors avising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke. Sold every where at 50 cents. For children or adults whose teeth show marks of decay

its advantages are paramount. The Floridine should be thoroughly brushed into all tuccavities: no one need feat using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being soda, honey, spirits of wine, borax and ex tracts from award herbs and plants it forms not only the vory best dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered, but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as cream. The taste is so plensing that instead of taking up the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the Floriline regularly each morning, if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothorush too young; early . neglect invariably produces premature decay of the toeth PLORILINE IS PREPARED ONLY BY HENRY C GALLUP NO 498 OVEORD ST. LONDON ENGLAND AND SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PERSONNERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AT 50 CENTS. FLORILINE-FOR THE THETH AND BREATH

Sweet as the ambrosial air, With its perfume rich and rare; Sweet as valuets at the more. Which the emerald mosts adorn; Sweet as rosebude bursting forth From the richly laden earth Is the "FRACKANT FLORILINE."

The tooth it makes a pearly white

The guina assume a rosy hue.
The treath is aweet as violate blue:
While sconted as the flowers of May.
Which cast their sweetness from each spray
Is the "PRAGRANT FLORFILINE."

Sure, some fairy with its hand
Cast around its mystic wand,
And produced from fairy's bower
Scented perfames from each flower;
For in this liquid gem we trace
All that can beauty add and grace—
Such is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

DEORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline," sprinkled on a wet toothbrush, produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, herdens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odors arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fra grant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath. and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Ploriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent properties; at the same time is contains nothing which can possibly lujure the most sousitive and delicate organization. It beautifies the teeth and gums, it arrests the decay of the teeth, it acts as a detercent after smoking, it renders the gums hard and healthy, t neutralizes the offensive secretions of the mouth, it im parts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleasant. Ask any druggist for it; if he has it not he will precure it for you for 50 cents. Boware of imitations and

PLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH

If tooth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discolored in the losst,
If brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen groneral praise
Thus hence it she at groneral praise
Greets "FKAGKANT FLORILINE!"

One trial's proof conclusive quite, That by its constant use The very best effects arise That science can produce. It is the talk of every one— An all absorbing theme;

While general now occomes the use

It makes the breath as sweet as dowers,
The teath a pearly white;
The gams it hardens and it gross
Sensations of delight,
All vile secretions it removes,
However tong they been;
The enamed, too, it will preserve,
The "FRAGRANY FLORILINE;"

Amid the charms which Nature gives,
The teeth precedence claim;
And to preserve their pearly hae
The correct means we name.
All other makes and powders fail
Wherever they have been,
White quite successful in each case
1s "FRAGRANT FLORILINE" LILORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. From the Young Ladies' Journal :- "An agreeable destifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the teeth and imparts a pleasant odor to the breath. It has been analyzed by several eminent professors of chemistry, and they con-

therefore we cannot do better than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline." Sold in the United States and Can ada at 50 cents Another great authority says :- "The Ploriline is a vers table dentifrice of the purest quality; it is perfectly harmless in its use-ben effting but not injuring. It imparts to the teeth a pearly and most beautiful whiteness, gives & delightful fragrance and sweetness to the breath, and no discovery having the same purpose in view has

quently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers.

Read the following certificate from Professor Attield, PH.D., F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmacoutical Society of Great Britain, author of "Chemistry-General, Medical and Pharmacoutical":-

hitherto approached it in interest or success." Sold at 50

DEAR SIE -I have made a complete chemical analysis and thoroughly familiarized myself with the properties of your Fragrant Floriline-a fluid preparation for cleansing the teeth. I certify that it contains no corresive or irritating ingredient, nothing likely to injure in the slightest degree the most tender gums, or influence otherwise than beneficially the teeth and other structures of the mouth. The Floritine is an excellent and pleasant detergent. (Signed)

PREPARED BY HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 OXPORD FLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATS

There is a word through England rings,
America as well;
It seems to hold a magle sway
Amost important spell;
It is the theme on every lip,
And everywhere 'tis seen;
And need we say the well known word
Is "PRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

The teeth it makes as white as snow,
The treath as sweet as morn;
With all its applyes theating on,
By floody currents borne;
The month it makes a font of sweets
Like rival flowests seen;
A Household Word in England is
The "FRAGMANT FLORILINE!"

How beautiful the teeth it makes! And brilliant and bright; However tainted they have been, It suckely makes them right; Discolorations it dispels, However long they we been; So wand from changes are produced by "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

A Household Word in England is The "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!" And why? Because list virtues rare Are felt, and known, and seen; The mouth it keeps both fresh and pure And beautifully clean; And hence arises the repute Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

RLORILINE-FOR THE TRETH AND BREATH "How Rolls." April 12, 1871 has the following:—"The Teath.—The beauty of the eyes and the teeth have ever been rapitirous themes on which puets and novelists of all which have doighted to dwell, but the beauty of the eyes and lie lost without the sparke of the eye, always renders the lister, without the sparke of the eye, always renders the factor, without the sparke of the eye, always renders the factor, without the sparke of the eye, always renders the factor attractive to both sexes. Cleanliness is necessary above all things in the preservation of the teeth; but yet ever assistances in their care often defeats the end which is aimed at. Many tooth powders, in which acids or minerals are incorporated, may whiten the teeth for a time, but too frequent a use of thom would only hasten their destruction. Indeed, tooth powders should always be used with caution. Preservatives in a liquid form are preferable to any other, and if these have a vegetable basis nothing ean he better. Among those latter none will be found more afficiency and declared perfectly tree from a called Fragrant Floritime. It has been analyzed by the most emiment physicians and declared perfectly tree from all importance a delightful found, which cleanes the feeth from all imparties, weedens the breath, hardens must eminent physician in gredients. A few drops on a sit correstive or irritating ingredients. A few drops on a wet touth brush produce a delightful found, which cleauses the teeth from all impurities, sweetens the brusth hardens the gums and arrests the progress of decay. This, it must be admitted, is the great aim to be arrived at, and in the respect the Ploritine has already become a great and decrease in the progression of the progression of the product of the progression of the

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